

Pay-as-You-Throw

An Integrated Approach to Solid Waste Management



**Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection
Waste, Planning & Standards
(860) 424-3365**

What is Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT)?

⌘ PAYT is a system where residents and businesses pay for waste services per unit of waste collected NOT a fixed fee

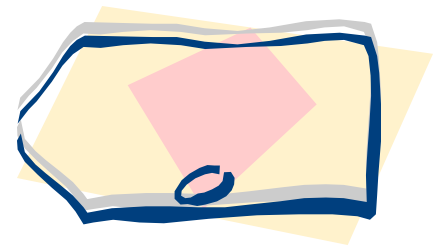
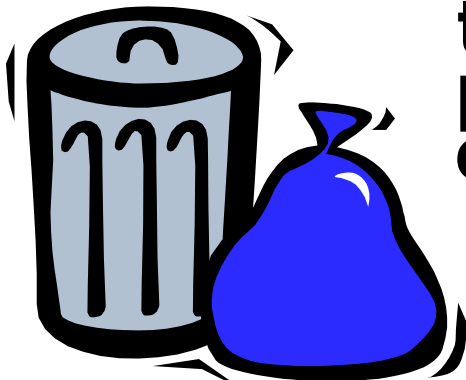
⌘ Users pay for the amount of waste they dispose in a manner similar to the way they pay for long distance telephone service or for electricity -- by amount used, or in this case generated.



PAYT Options

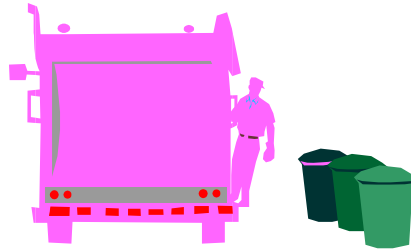
⌘ PAYT programs need to be custom designed based on conditions in your town.

⌘ Residents and/or businesses can be charged by: **Volume** of waste using **bags, or tags, or stickers or prescribed sizes of waste cans, or**



PAYT Options

Or residents and or businesses can be charged by: **Weight** of waste



Whatever method is used, the end result is the same...

Residents who throw away less, save

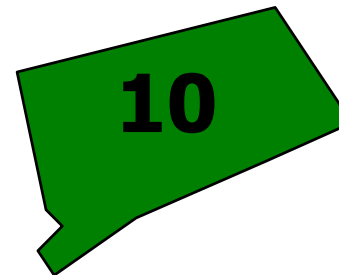
PAYT - A Growing Trend Nationally

⌘ **Nationwide, approximately 6,000
programs**



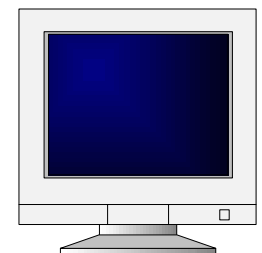
⌘ **In Massachusetts, almost 100
programs**

⌘ **In Connecticut**



programs

⌘ **Visit the EPA PAYT Website at:**
www.epa.gov/PAYT



Benefits of PAYT Programs

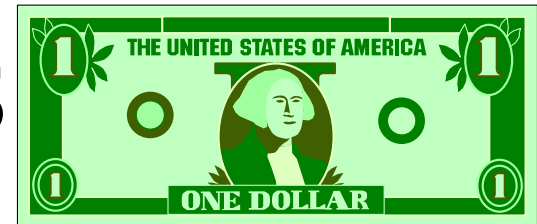
⌘ The Three E's

ENVIRONMENT



EQUITY

ECONOMICS



Environmental Benefits

- ⌘ Waste Reduction and prevention
- ⌘ Less reliance on landfills and resource recovery facilities
- ⌘ Increased understanding of environmental issues
- ⌘ Increased recycling and composting
- ⌘ Supports CT's preferred waste management hierarchy and CT's *Proposed Solid Waste Management Plan*



CT Proposed Solid Waste Management Plan

⌘ During the next 5 to 10 years “the people and businesses of the state must either increase their commitment to source reduction and recycling... or accept the need to develop more waste disposal facilities in the state and/or rely on disposal at out-of-state facilities.”



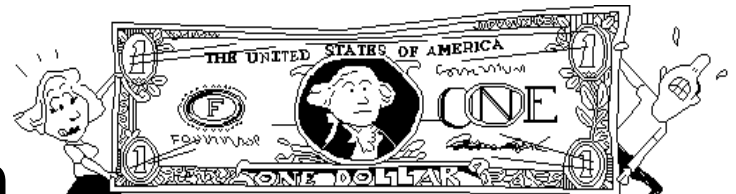
Disposal Facilities in CT & Surrounding States Are Currently Operating at or Near Capacity.

⌘ In support of that prediction a recent article in the *New London Day* quoted Jerry Tyminski of the SE CT Resource Recovery Authority: “we can’t keep growing at the rate we are [waste to Preston RRF], so what we are saying is, get the stuff [recyclables] out [of the RRF]”



Economic Benefits

- ⌘ Reduced disposal costs - Towns generally pay a higher tipping fee for waste disposal and a lower or no tipping fee for recycling; sometimes revenue is generated by recycling.
- ⌘ Can create a new source of revenue for funding waste disposal costs.
- ⌘ If town pays disposal tipping fees; PAYT can help identify MSW from your town so town doesn't foot the bill for MSW from other towns
- ⌘ Can help keep taxes down



Cost Savings for Decreased Waste Disposal

If town pays tipping fee:

- \$ For every ton decrease in MSW disposal town can save tipping fee**
- \$ For waste coming from other towns, and misidentified as coming from your town, town saves tipping fee**
- \$ For waste source reduction - i.e. consumers seek out products with less packaging, buy more durable goods, donate more - again town saves tipping fee**
- \$ For increased recycling town saves difference between disposal and recycling tipping fee or more for those recyclables which generate revenue or have no tipping fee. (There might be some increased hauling costs for recycling)**

Equity

⌘ Costs for disposal are spread more fairly among residents. Residents who generate less waste are not subsidizing those that generate a lot. Just as with other utilities, residents pay for how much they use



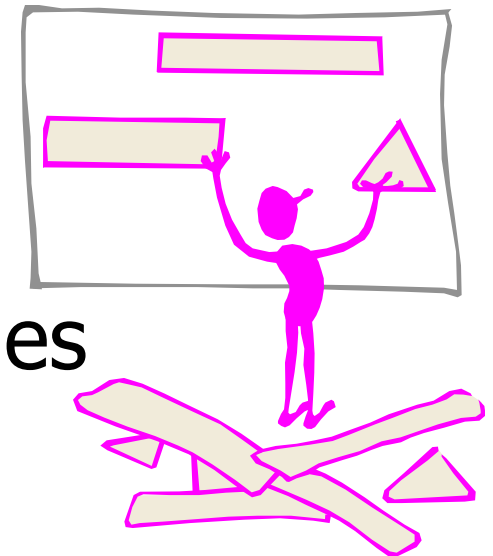
What Are Your Goals?



- ⌘ Encourage waste reduction and recycling?
- ⌘ Raise revenue to cover solid waste management costs or subsidize other community programs?
- ⌘ Clearly identify MSW originating in your town?
- ⌘ Convey a better understanding of the environmental, economic and social costs of waste disposal to residents and businesses?
- ⌘ Maintain or increase level of service?
- ⌘ Provide a more equitable means for funding waste disposal in your community?
- ⌘ Save money? Other?

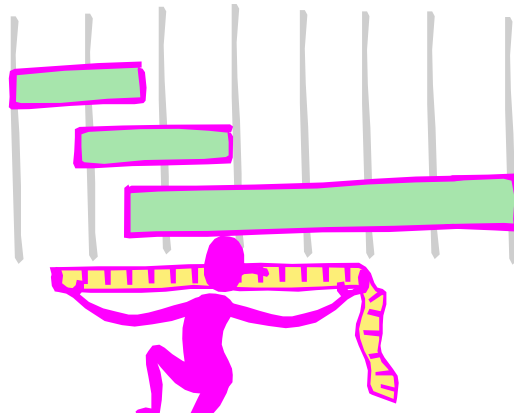
If PAYT Seems Like It Would Benefit Your Town - What's Next?

- ⌘ Set goals and establish an implementation team
- ⌘ Speak to other towns about their PAYT programs
- ⌘ Address the barriers
- ⌘ Build public support
- ⌘ Schedule your planning activities



Scheduling Your Activities

- ⌘ Check out the legal/jurisdictional issues of implementing new solid waste pricing mechanisms
- ⌘ Any new ordinances needed?
- ⌘ Prepare detailed timeline and tasks



Steps in Designing A PAYT Program

Make decisions on:

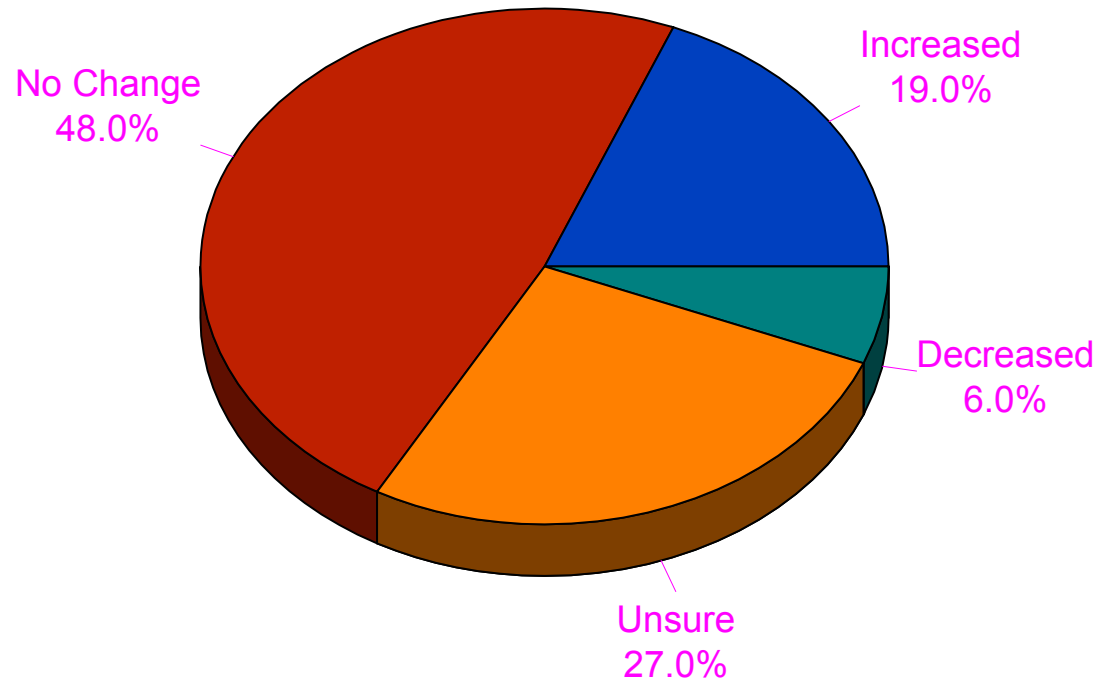
- ⌘ Volume Vs weight-based programs
- ⌘ Container options and sizes
- ⌘ Pricing structures
- ⌘ Billing and payment systems
- ⌘ Accounting options
- ⌘ How to deal with multi-family housing
- ⌘ How to deal with residents with special needs



Potential Concerns Related to Implementation of PAYT

- ⌘ Perception of increased costs to residents
- ⌘ Resistance to change
- ⌘ Fear of an increase in illegal dumping
- ⌘ Adequacy of pricing to recover expenses
- ⌘ Administrative costs

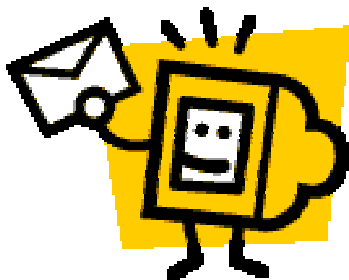
Changes in Illegal Dumping after Implementation of PAYT



Source: Evaluating Unit-Based Pricing, Duke University 1997 as quoted in "Environomic\$" MSW Management 1999

Addressing the Barriers

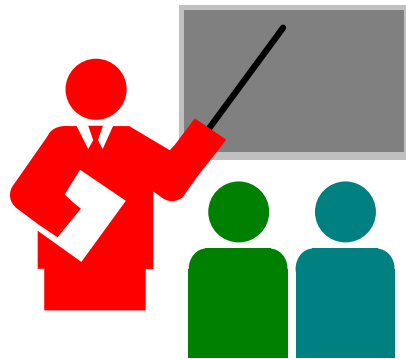
- ⌘ Set up aggressive enforcement policies
- ⌘ Get the haulers “on board”
- ⌘ Critical success factor is:



Communication
Communication
Communication

Building Public Consensus

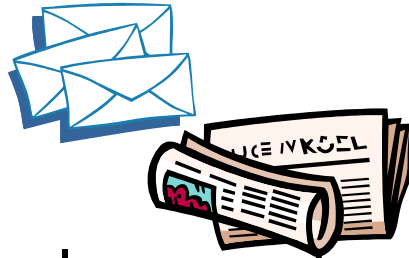
- ⌘ PAYT Education and Outreach is critical to the success of your program
- ⌘ Comprehensive outreach campaign is needed to build support



Educational Tools

⌘ Tools include:

- Citizens Advisory Committee
- Public Meetings
- Meetings with local community groups
- Direct Mailings
- Advertisements
- Press Releases
- Booths at public places such as local supermarkets



What are the Next Steps?

⌘ We are ready, willing and able to help your town develop a successful PAYT program!

⌘ Next steps??

